

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 336 463 (13) A

(43) Date of A Publication 20.10.1999

(21) Application No 9905625.1

(22) Date of Filing 11.03.1999

(30) Priority Data

(31) 10100598 (32) 18.04.1998 (33) JP
(31) 10263301 (32) 17.03.1998

(71) Applicant(s)

Ricoh Company Limited
(Incorporated in Japan)
No 3-6 Nakamagome 1-chome, Ohta-ku, Tokyo, Japan

(72) Inventor(s)

Ipppei Ogawa
Katsuyuki Yamada
Eiji Noda
Yuki Nakamura
Kenichi Aihara
Hiroko Iwasaki

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

Marks & Clerk
57-60 Lincoln's Inn Fields, LONDON, WC2A 3LS,
United Kingdom(51) INT CL⁸

G11B 7/125 7/00

(52) UK CL (Edition Q)

G5R RB265 RLFX

(56) Documents Cited

US 5276670 A

(58) Field of Search

UK CL (Edition Q) G5R RHC RHX RLFX

INT CL⁸ G11B 7/00 7/125

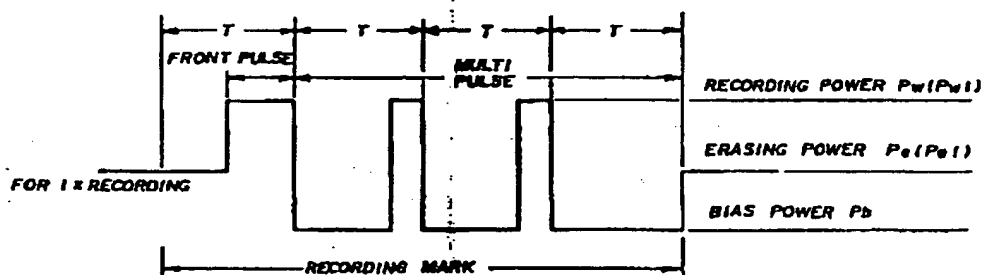
Online: EPODOC; JAPIO; WPI

(54) Abstract Title

Optical phase-change recording and erasing method

(57) Both a low-linear-velocity recording and a high-linear-velocity recording can be effectively performed by an optical recording method for recording information on a phase-change optical recording medium which is recordable at a low linear velocity and a high linear velocity greater than the low linear velocity. A ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) of an erasing power P_{el} to a recording power P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity recording and a ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) of an erasing power P_{eh} to a recording power P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity recording are determined so that the ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) and the ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) satisfy the relationship $(P_{el}/P_{wl}) < (P_{eh}/P_{wh})$.

FIG. 1A



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

GB 2 336 463 A

51

FIG. 1A

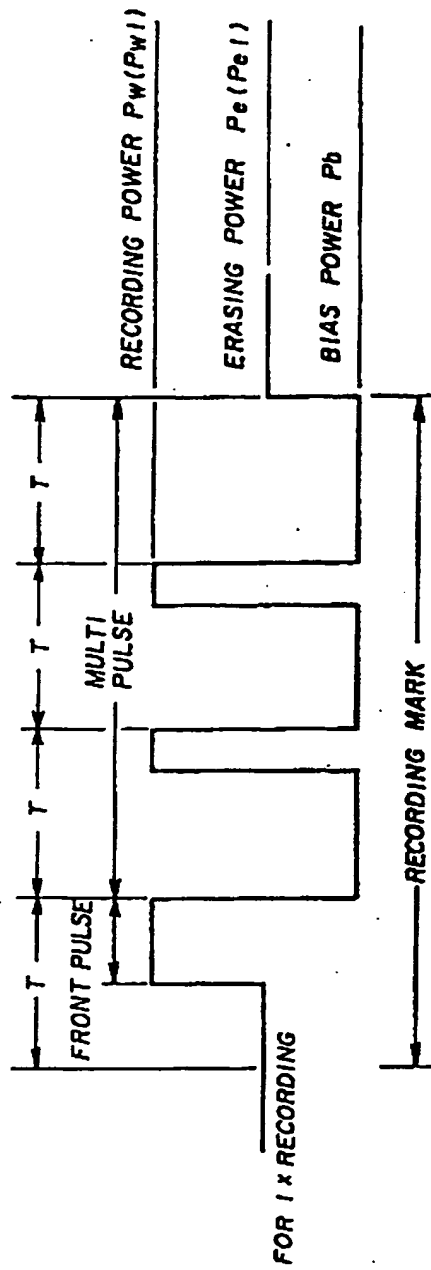


FIG. 1B

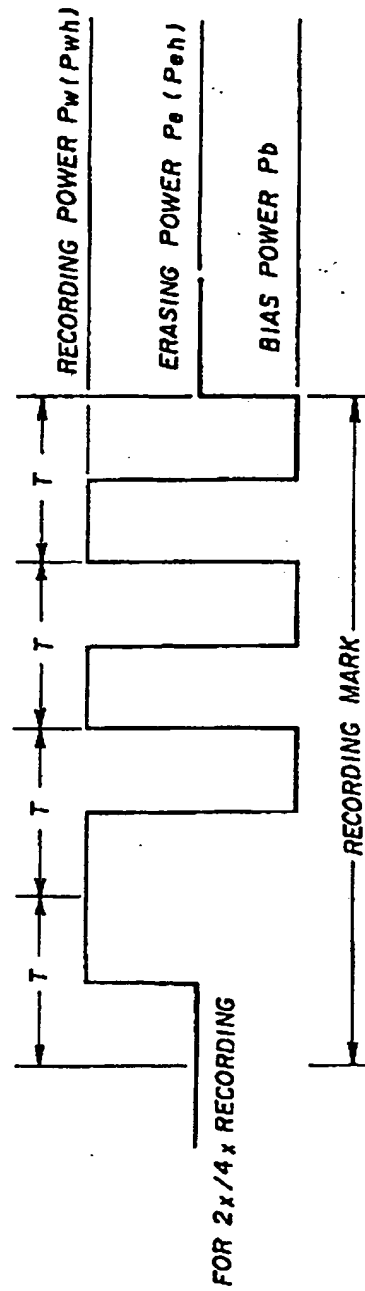


FIG. 2

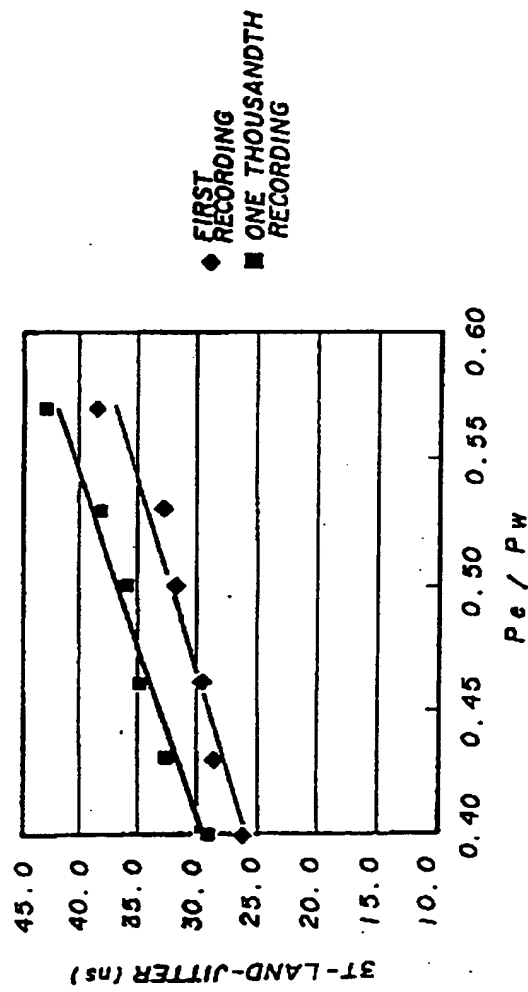


FIG. 3

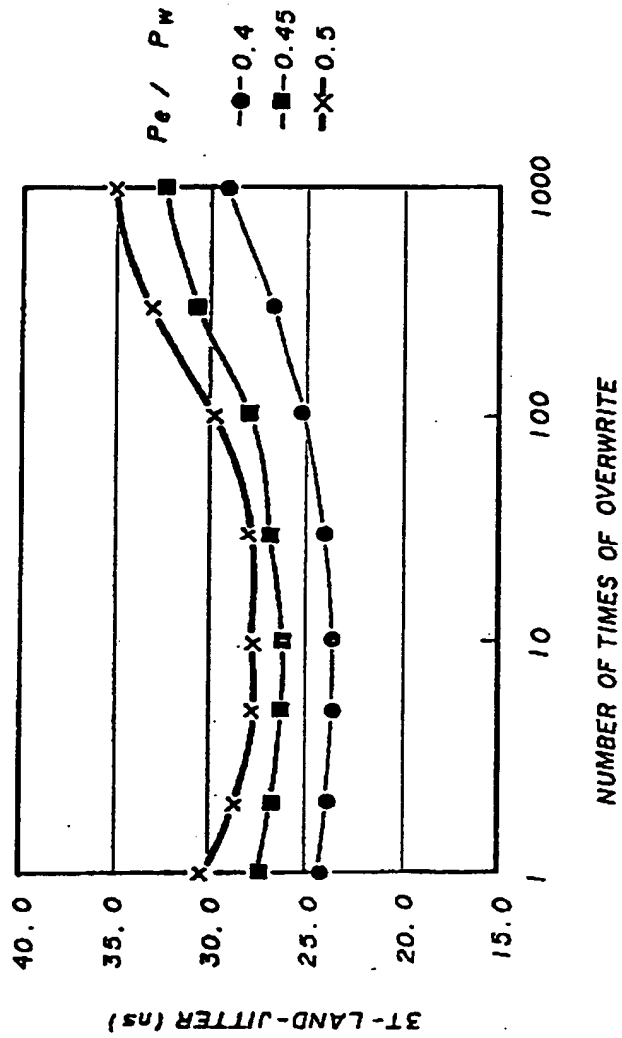


FIG.4

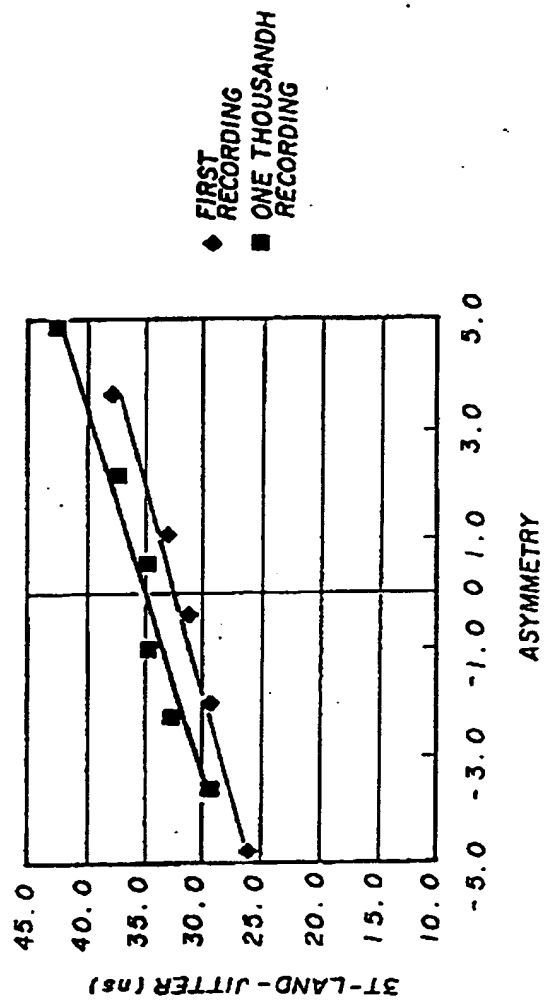


FIG. 5

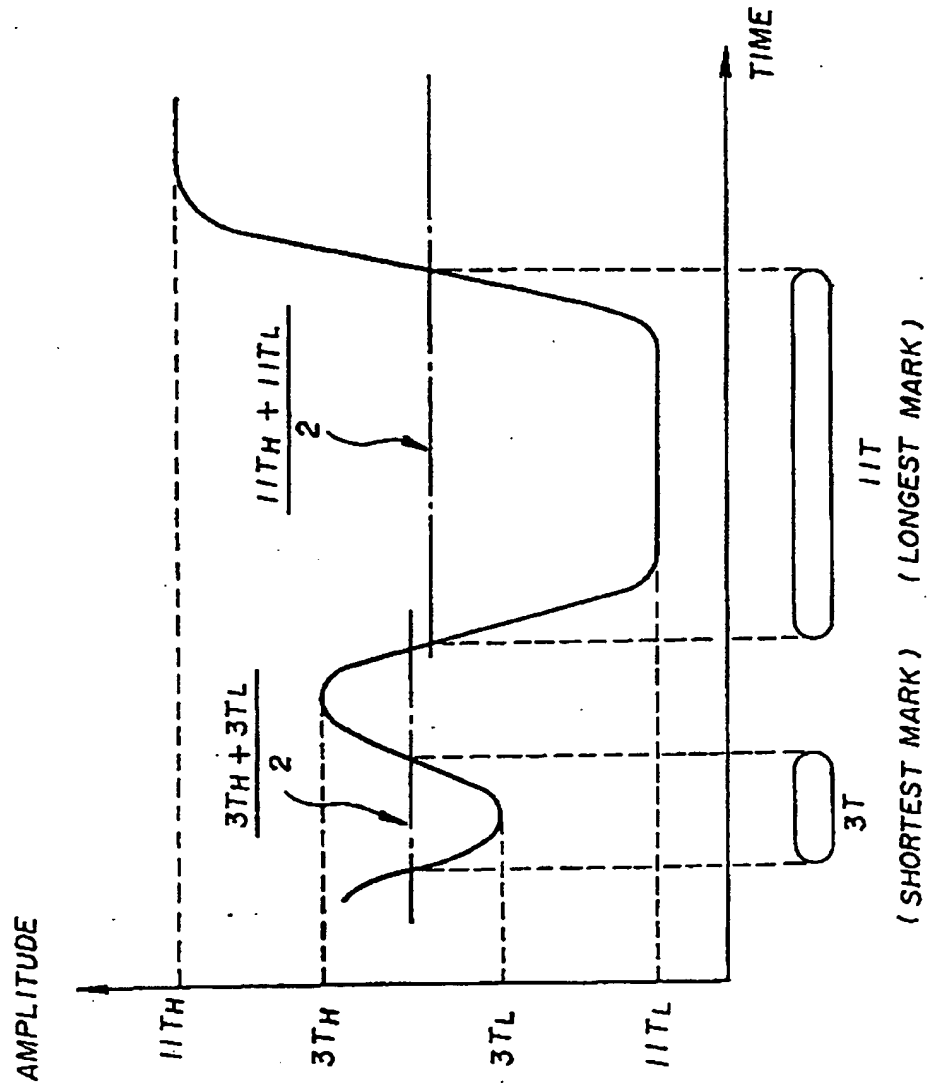
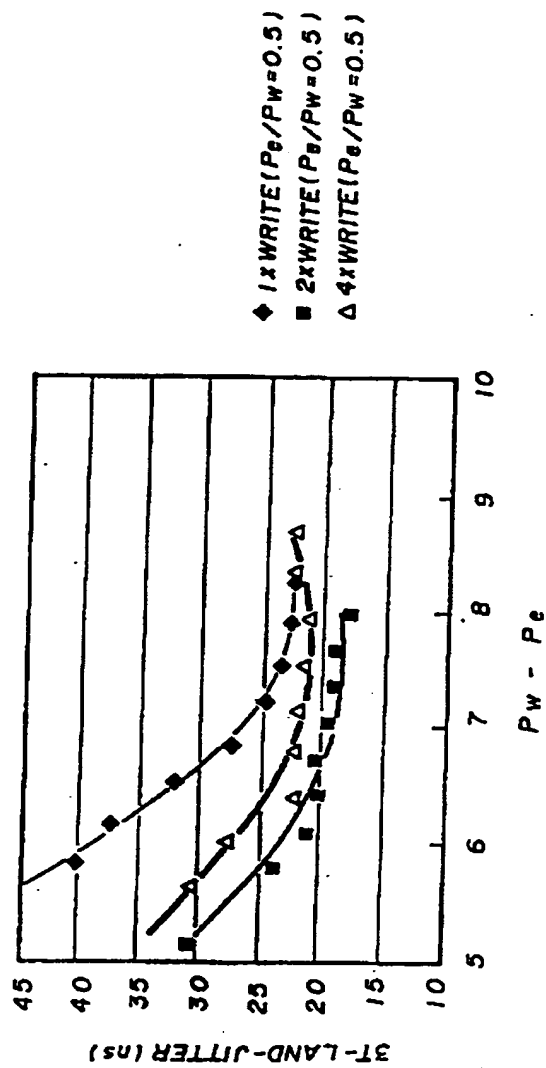


FIG. 6



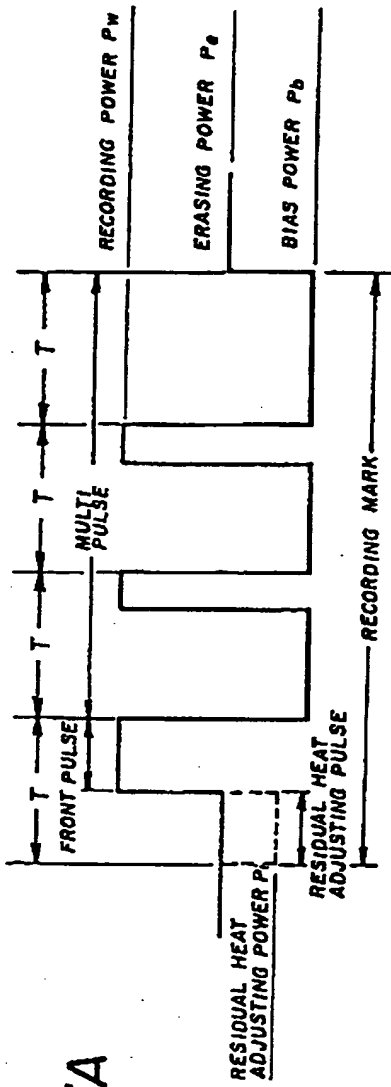


FIG. 7A

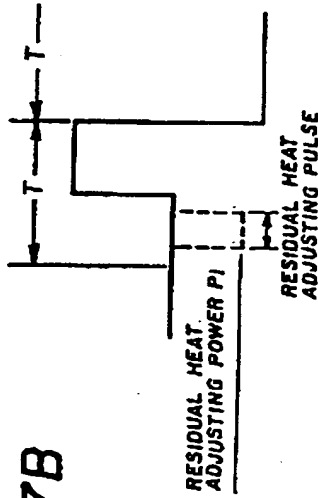


FIG. 7B

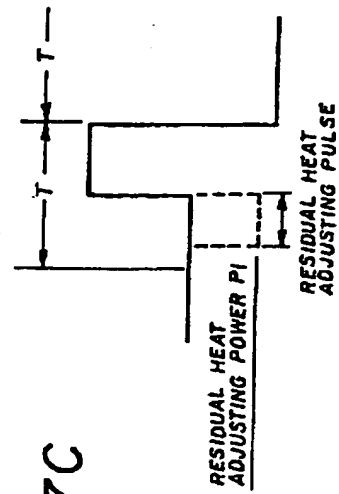
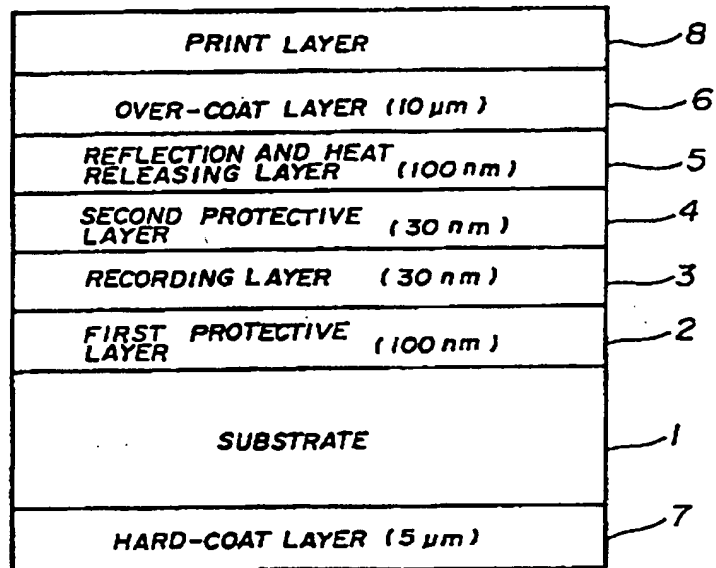


FIG. 7C

FIG. 8



OPTICAL RECORDING METHOD FOR A REWRITABLE
PHASE-CHANGE OPTICAL RECORDING MEDIUM

The present invention generally relates to an
5 optical recording method for recording information on an
optical recording medium such as a rewritable compact
disc (CD-RW) or a rewritable digital video disc (DVD-RW)
and, more particularly, to an optical recording method
for recording information on a rewritable phase-change
10 optical recording medium by projecting an optical beam
onto the rewritable phase-change optical recording
medium so as to cause a change of phase in a recording
layer of the optical recording medium.

A phase-change optical recording medium is
15 known as an optical memory medium onto which information
is recorded or information recorded thereon is
reproduced or erased by projecting a laser beam onto the
optical memory medium. The phase-change optical
recording medium utilizes a transformation between a
20 crystal phase and a noncrystal phase or between a
crystal phase and a different crystal phase.
Development of the phase-change optical recording medium
has become active since information recorded on the
phase-change optical recording medium can be overwritten
25 by using a single laser beam and an optical system of a

drive unit can be a relatively simple structure.

A typical phase-change optical recording medium is disclosed in United States Patent No.3,530,441. The phase-change optical recording medium disclosed in this patent document is made of a so-called chalcogenic alloy such as Ge-Te, Ge-Te-Sn, Ge-Te-S, Ge-Se-Sb, Ge-As-Se, In-Te, Se-Te or Se-As. Each of Japanese Laid-Open Patent Applications No.61-219692, No.61-270190 and No.62-19490 suggests a material in which Au and Sn or Au and Pd are added to a Ge-Te alloy for improving a stability and a high-speed crystalization of the material. Additionally, each of Japanese Laid-Open Patent Applications No.62-73438 and No.63-228433 suggests a Ge-Te-Se-Sb material or a Ge-Te-Sb material having a composition ratio which is specifically defined for improving a repetition characteristic of recordings and erasures. However, none of the materials suggested in the above-mentioned patent documents can satisfy all of the characteristics required for a rewritable phase-change optical recording medium. An important issues to be solved are 1) improvement in recording sensitivity and erasing sensitivity, 2) prevention of decrease in an erasure ratio due to incomplete erasure during an overwriting operation and 3) extension of a service life of a recordable part and a nonrecordable part.

Additionally, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No.63-251290 suggests a recording medium provided with a recording layer comprising a single, multi-state composite layer of which crystal state can be substantially more than three different states. Such a multi-state composite layer which can be more than three different states is defined as a composite layer which includes more than 90 atomic percentage of a composite material (for example, $\text{In}_a\text{Sb}_{1-a}\text{Te}_2$) having a chemical composite of more than three states. By using such a recording layer, a recording and erasing characteristic may be improved. However, there still exist problems in that an erasure ratio is small and a laser power used for recording and erasure is not sufficiently reduced.

Further, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No.1-277338 suggests an optical recording medium having a recording layer made of an alloy having a composite represented by $(\text{Sb}_a\text{Te}_{1-a})_{1-y}\text{M}_y$, where $0.4 \leq a \leq 0.7$, $y \leq 0.2$ and M is at least one element selected from a group consisting of Ag, Al, As, Au, Bi, Cu, Ga, Ge, In, Pb, Pt, Se, Si, Sn and Zn. The basic material of this system is Sb_2Te_3 . A high-speed erasure characteristic and a repetition characteristic are improved by providing an excessive amount of Sb, and the high-speed erasure

characteristic is promoted by adding the element M. Additionally, it is explained that a large erasure ratio by a DC light can be achieved. However, this patent document does not teach an erasure ratio during an
5 overwriting operation, and a recording sensitivity is insufficient.

 Additionally, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No.60-177446 suggests an optical recording medium including a recording layer made of an alloy
10 having a composite represented by $(\text{In}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x)_{1-y}\text{M}_y$, where $0.4 \leq x \leq 0.7$, $y \leq 0.2$ and M is at least one element selected from a group consisting of Au, Ag, Cu, Pd, Pt, Al, Si, Ge, Ga, Sn, Te, Se and Bi. Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No.63-228343 teaches a Ge-Te-Sb₂Te₃-
15 Sb(excessive) alloy used for a recording layer. However, the recording layer disclosed in each of the above-mentioned two patent documents does not satisfy a sensitivity characteristic and an erasure ratio.

 Further, Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application
20 No.4-16383 discloses an optical recording medium provided with a recording thin film formed of a Te-Ge-Sb alloy containing N. Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No.4-52188 discloses an optical recording medium provided with a recording thin film formed of a
25 Te-Ge-Se alloy containing a nitride of at least one of

the component elements of the alloy. Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No.4-52189 discloses an optical recording medium provided with a recording thin film formed of a Te-Ge-Se alloy which is caused to adsorb N.

5 However, none of the above-mentioned optical recording media can provide sufficient characteristics.

As discussed above, in a conventional optical recording medium, the most important issues to be solved are 1) improvement in recording sensitivity and erasing
10 sensitivity, 2) prevention of decrease in an erasing ratio due to incomplete erasure during an overwriting operation and 3) extension of a service life of a recordable part and a nonrecordable part.

On the other hand, in association with a rapid
15 spread of a compact disc (CD), a recordable compact disc (CD-R), which is recordable only once, was developed and has become popular. However, the CD-R cannot correct recorded information when a recording operation has failed. Accordingly, the failed disc is not reusable
20 and must be discarded. Thus, it is desirous to develop a rewritable compact disc so as to eliminate such a drawback.

A rewritable compact disc which utilizes a magneto-optical disc has been developed. However such a
25 rewritable compact disc has drawbacks in that an

overwriting operation is difficult to perform and there is no compatibility with a CD-ROM and a CD-R. Accordingly, instead of the rewritable compact disc utilizing a magneto-optical disc, development of a phase-change optical disc has become active.

The following technical documents are related to a rewritable compact disc utilizing a phase-change optical disc:

- 1) Fourth phase change recording study
10 symposium preceding, 70 (1992), K. Furuya et al., "Disk structure and composition of Ge-Te-Sb recording film suitable for low linear velocity"
- 2) Fourth phase change recording study
symposium preceding, 76 (1992), S. Jinno et al.,
15 "Erasable Phase Change Optical Disks for Recording at Low linear Velocity"
- 3) Fourth phase change recording study
symposium preceding, 82 (1992), Y. Kawanishi et al.,
"Write, Read and Erase Characteristic of InSe Phase
20 Change CD"
- 4) Jpn. J. Appl. Phys., 32 (1993), T. Handa et al.
- 5) Fifth phase change recording study
symposium preceding, 9 (1993), S. Malta et al.,
25 "Erasable Phase Change Optical Disks"

6) Fifth phase change recording study
symposium preceding, 5 (1993), J. Tominaga et al.,
"Overwrite Properties of V doped In-Ag-Te-Sb Optical
Phase Change Media at CD Velocity"

5 However, none of the phase-change optical
discs satisfies the desirous characteristics such as
compatibility with a CD-ROM and a CD-R, a recording and
erasing performance, a recording sensitivity, a number
of times of repetition of overwriting, a number of times
10 of reproduction, a stability for storage or a total
performance. The drawbacks are mainly caused by a small
erasure ratio due to a composition and structure of a
material of the optical disc.

 Accordingly, it is desirous to develop a
15 phase-change recording material which is suitable for a
high-speed recording and erasure. Additionally, it is
desirous to develop a rewritable phase-change compact
disc having a high performance.

 The inventors have suggested an AgInSbTe
20 recording material to be used as a new material that
eliminates the above-mentioned drawbacks. A typical
material suggested by the inventors is disclosed in the
following technical documents:

 1) Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No.4-
25 78031

recording method in which the above-mentioned problems are eliminated.

A more specific object of the present invention is to provide an optical recording method
5 suitable for a phase-change optical recording medium which can have information recorded thereon by a multi-speed recording, in which method both a low-linear-velocity recording and a high-linear-velocity recording can be effectively performed.

10 In order to achieve the above-mentioned objects, there is provided according to the present invention an optical recording method for recording information on a phase-change optical recording medium which is recordable at a low linear velocity and a high
15 linear velocity greater than the low linear velocity, the optical recording method comprising the steps of:

determining a ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) of an erasing power P_{el} to a recording power P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity recording and a ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) of an erasing
20 power P_{eh} to a recording power P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity recording so that the ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) and the ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) satisfy the relationship $\{(P_{el}/P_{wl}) < (P_{eh}/P_{wh})\}$; and

recording information on the phase-change
25 optical recording medium and/or erasing information

recorded on the phase-change optical recording medium by causing a change of phase in a recording layer of the phase-change optical recording medium by projecting a light beam onto the phase-change optical recording medium according to the recording power and the erasing power determined in the determining step.

According to the present invention, the ratio of the erasing power P_{el} to the recording power P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity recording is rendered to be smaller than the ratio of the erasing power P_{eh} to the recording power P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity recording. Accordingly, a residual heat generated by application of the erasing power in the low-linear-velocity recording is reduced, which results in recording of an appropriate recording mark. As a result, a signal characteristic of a reproduction signal in the low-linear-velocity recording is improved. Additionally, since an excessive laser power is not applied to the recording layer, the overwrite characteristic of the optical recording medium can be well-maintained or even improved.

Preferably, the ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) and the ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) satisfy the relationship $\{(P_{el}/P_{wl}) = A \times (P_{eh}/P_{wh})\}$, where $A \leq 0.9$.

Additionally, the ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) and the

2) Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application No.4-
123551

3) Jpn. J. Appl. Physics., 31 (1992),
H.Iwasaki et al.

5 4) Third phase change recording study
symposium preceding, 102 (1991), Y. Ide et al.,
"Completely Erasable Phase Change Optical Disk"

5) Jpn. J. Appl. Physics., 32 (1993), 5242

 Additionally, a standard for specifying a
10 rewritable compact disc, which standard may be widely
used in this field, was issued in October, 1996.
Hereinafter, this standard may be referred to as a
conventional standard.

 The above-mentioned conventional standard is
15 related to a CD-RW for a linear velocity recording of a
double speed (2x) (2.4 to 2.8 m/s). However, in such a
low-speed recording, a recording time is long. Thus, it
is desirous to develop a rewritable compact disc
suitable for a high-speed recording. On the other hand,
20 the CD-RW is expected to be used as an audio disc that
is driven at a normal speed (1x). Accordingly, it is
desirous that a single CD-RW be used for a multi-speed
recording at a double speed (2x) and a four-times (4x)
speed, and for a recording at the normal speed (1x).

25 In a phase-change optical recording medium to

which a constant angular velocity (CAV) recording and reproducing method is applied, such as a DVD-RAM or a DVD-RW, a recording linear velocity at an outer portion of the disc may be more than two times as fast as a
5 recording linear velocity at an inner portion of the disc. The optical recording medium is preferably formed with a uniform layered-structure and a uniform substrate structure from an innermost portion to an outermost portion. That is, it is desirable that a single optical
10 recording medium be used for a multi-speed recording including a normal speed (1x), a double speed (2x) and a four-times speed (4x).

According to the above-mentioned technologies, it is considered that a phase-change optical recording
15 medium having an extremely superior performance can be achieved by using an AgInSbTe recording material for a recording layer. However, in order to increase a range of an effective linear velocity for recording and satisfy a desired total performance so as to create a
20 new rewritable optical disc market, an improvement in the recording technique (optical recording method) is required as well as development of a material used for a phase-change optical recording medium.

It is a general object of the present
25 invention to provide an improved and useful optical

ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) may satisfy the relationship $\{(P_{el}/P_{wl}) = B * (P_{eh}/P_{wh})\}$, where $B \geq 0.45$.

Further, the optical recording method according to the present invention may further include
5 the step of setting an Asymmetry (Asym) in the low-linear-velocity recording and in the high-linear-velocity recording so that the Asymmetry (Asym_l) in the low-linear-velocity recording and the Asymmetry (Asym_h) in the high-linear-velocity recording satisfy the
10 relationship $(Asym_l < Asym_h)$, where the Asymmetry (Asym) is a characteristic value defined by the following equation;

$$Asym = [(3T_s + 3T_l)/2 - (11T_s + 11T_l)/2] + (11T_s + 11T_l)$$

where $3T_s$ is a maximum value of an amplitude of a
15 reproduction signal obtained from a shortest recording mark, $3T_l$ is a minimum value of an amplitude of the reproduction signal obtained from the shortest recording mark, $11T_s$ is a maximum value of an amplitude of a reproduction signal obtained from a longest recording
20 mark, $11T_l$ is a minimum value of an amplitude of the reproduction signal obtained from the longest recording mark.

According to this invention, a recording mark having an appropriate shape can be recorded in the low-
25 linear-velocity recording. As a result, a signal

characteristic of a reproduction signal in the low-linear-velocity recording is improved.

In the above-mentioned invention, the Asymmetry (Asym1) in the low-linear-velocity recording
5 preferably satisfies the relationship $(Asym1 \leq -3.0)$.

Additionally, the optical recording method according to the present invention may further include the step of further determining the erasing power P_{el} and the recording power P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity
10 recording and the erasing power P_{eh} and the recording power P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity recording so that a difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ and a difference $(P_{wh} - P_{eh})$ satisfy the relationship $\{(P_{wl} - P_{el}) > (P_{wh} - P_{eh})\}$.

According to this invention, a cooling effect
15 for a recording mark is increased, and, thereby, an appropriate recording mark can be recorded on the optical recording medium.

In this invention, preferably, the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ and the difference $(P_{wh} - P_{eh})$ satisfy the
20 relationship $\{(P_{wl} - P_{el}) = C \times (P_{wh} - P_{eh})\}$, where $C \geq 1.1$.

Additionally, the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ may be set to be equal to or greater than 7.2 mW.

In the optical recording method according to
25 the present invention, a residual heat adjusting pulse

may be provided for applying a residual heat adjusting power smaller than the erasing power P_{el} in the low-linear-velocity recording, the residual heat adjusting pulse preceding a front pulse according to a recording strategy for applying the recording power P_{wl} so as to
5 record a recording mark.

Accordingly, in the low-linear-velocity recording, a residual heat in the vicinity of the start point can be removed by providing the residual heat
10 adjusting pulse. Thus, an appropriate recording mark can be recorded on the optical recording medium in the low-linear-velocity recording.

Additionally, in the optical recording method according to the present invention, a recording layer of
15 the phase-change optical recording medium may contain elements Ag, In, Sb, Te and N or O, and respective composition ratios α , β , γ , δ and ε of the elements may satisfy the following relationships:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \alpha \leq 6, \quad 3 \leq \beta \leq 15, \quad 50 \leq \gamma \leq 65, \\ 20 \quad 20 \leq \delta \leq 35, \quad 0 \leq \varepsilon \leq 10 \\ \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \varepsilon \leq 100 \end{aligned}$$

Further, in the optical recording method according to the present invention, the low linear velocity may be set to 1.2 m/s to 1.4 m/s, and the high
25 linear velocity may be set equal to or more than 2.4 m/s.

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

5 FIG.1A is an illustration for explaining a recording strategy for a normal-speed (1x) recording; FIG.1B is an illustration for explaining a recording strategy for a double/four-times speed (2x/4x) recording;

10 FIG.2 is a graph showing a relationship between a ratio P_e/P_w and a 3T-land-jitter in a low-linear-velocity (1x) recording;

 FIG.3 is a graph showing a relationship between the number of times of an overwrite and a 3T-land-jitter in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording;

15 FIG.4 is a graph showing a relationship between an asymmetry and a 3T-land-jitter in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording;

 FIG.5 is a chart for explaining an Asymmetry;

20 FIG.6 is a graph showing a relationship between a difference ($P_w - P_e$) and a 3T-land-jitter in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording and high-linear-velocity (2x, 4x) recordings;

 FIG.7A is an illustration for explaining a
25 recording strategy for a normal-speed (1x) recording

used in an optical recording method according to the present invention; FIGS. 7B and 7C are illustrations of variations of a residual heat adjusting pulse shown in FIG. 7A; and

5 FIG. 8 is an illustration for explaining a layered structure of a phase-change optical recording medium according to the present invention.

 The present invention relates to an optical recording method suitable for a phase-change optical
10 recording medium to which a multi-speed recording is applicable. The recording operation for the phase-change optical recording medium is performed by projecting a light beam onto the optical recording medium so as to cause a change of phase in a material
15 forming a recording layer of the optical recording medium. In the multi-speed recording, a recording operation and an erasing operation can be performed at more than two different recording linear velocities (for example, a low-linear-velocity recording and a high-
20 linear-velocity recording).

 Generally, recording and erasure for the phase-change optical recording medium is achieved by utilizing a change of phase in a recording layer, that is, a phase change between an amorphous state caused by
25 rapid cooling after projection of a light beam and a

crystal state caused by gradual cooling after projection of a light beam. Accordingly, in order to enable the multi-speed recording, substantially the same rapid cooling and gradual cooling after melting a part of a recording layer must be achieved at different recording linear velocities.

Generally, in a low-linear-velocity recording, the gradual cooling (change to a crystal state) can be easily performed due to residual heat existing in the vicinity of the melted part. However, it is difficult to achieve the rapid cooling (change to an amorphous state). On the contrary, in a high-linear-velocity recording, it is easy to achieve the rapid cooling, but difficult to achieve the gradual cooling.

Accordingly, the present invention is designed to provide an effective recording method for a low-linear-velocity recording by effectively performing the rapid cooling of a melted part of a recording layer.

A description will now be given of a recording method according to the present invention, which recording method is a multi-speed recording method applied to a CD-RW. The recording speed according to the multi-speed recording method includes a normal speed (1x), a double speed (2x) and a four-times speed (4x).

It should be noted that a similar optical recording

method is applicable to a phase-change optical recording medium to which a multi-speed recording using other speeds is applicable.

In the present invention, a recording is performed at a low linear velocity and a high linear velocity. The high linear velocity is more than 1.2 times the low linear velocity. For example, in the case of a CD-RW to which a 1x/2x/4x multi-speed recording can be applied, the low-linear-velocity may be set to 1x (linear velocity of 1.2 to 1.4 m/s) and the high-linear-velocity may be set to 2x (linear velocity of 2.4 to 2.8 m/s) and/or 4x (linear velocity of 4.8 to 5.6 m/s). If the low-linear-velocity is set to 2x (linear velocity of 2.4 to 2.8 m/s), the high linear velocity is set to 4x (linear velocity of 4.8 to 5.6 m/s).

Additionally, in the case of a CD-RW using a 2x/4x/8x multi-speed recording, the low linear velocity may be set to 2x (linear velocity of 2.4 to 2.8 m/s) and the high linear velocity may be set to 4x (linear velocity of 4.8 to 5.6 m/s) and/or 8x (linear velocity of 9.6 to 11.2 m/s). If the low linear velocity is set to 4x (linear velocity of 4.8 to 5.6 m/s), the high linear velocity is set to 8x (linear velocity of 9.6 to 11.2 m/s).

As for a recording layer of a phase-change CD-

RW to which the optical recording method according to the present invention is applied, a four-state material containing Ag, In, Sb and Te is used as a main component. Such a material is suitable for a phase-change recording material since sensitivity and speed for recording (amorphous), sensitivity and speed for erasure (crystallization) and an erasure ratio are extremely good. However, there is an optimum recording linear velocity according to its composition ratio.

Accordingly, in order to use the AgInSbTe recording material with a multi-speed recording, a composition ratio of the AgInSbTe recording material and an optical recording method applied thereto must be adjusted in accordance with a range of a linear velocity to be used.

A signal recorded and reproduced for evaluation was a random EFM (Eight to Fourteen Modulation) signal which is recorded by using a recording pulse strategy conforming to the above-mentioned conventional standard. FIG.1A shows a recording pulse strategy for a normal-speed (1x) recording when a 4T-mark recording is performed, that is, when a mark having a length greater than four times that of a reference period T is recorded. FIG.1B shows a recording pulse strategy for a double/four-times speed (2x/4x) recording when the 4T-mark recording is

performed.

Reproduction and evaluation of the recorded signal were performed by a laser beam having a reproducing power of 1 mW. A recording power P_w was set to be an optimum recording power which was obtained in accordance with a recording power obtained by an optimum power control (OPC). The OPC is a method for calculating a recording power specified in the above-mentioned conventional standard for a CD-RW.

The following Table 1 shows a signal characteristic for each linear-velocity recording for a CD-RW to which the 1x/2x/4x multi-speed recording is applicable. A 3T-land-jitter, which represents a quality of a recorded signal, was less than 35 ns according to the standard for a CD-RW. However, considering conformability to various drives, it is preferable that the 3T-land-jitter be 30 ns. The 3T-land-jitter is less than 25 ns in the 2x and 4x linear-velocity recordings. This indicates that a good quality signal is recorded. However, the 3T-land-jitter shows a value greater than 30 ns in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording. Accordingly, the 3T-land-jitter is improved by the optical recording method according to the present invention so as to improve a signal characteristic in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording.

Table 1

Linear Velocity	Pe/Pw	Optimum Power	3T-land-jitter	Asymmetry
1x write	0.5	13.1	32.0	-0.9
2x write	0.5	13.3	19.6	-2.3
4x write	0.5	13.6	24.0	-1.0

FIG.2 is a graph showing a relationship between a ratio P_e/P_w of an erasing power P_e to a recording power P_w and a 3T-land-jitter in the low-linear-velocity recording. Hereinafter, the erasing power P_e and the recording power P_w in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording are referred to as P_{e1} and P_{w1} , respectively. Similarly, the erasing power P_e and the recording power P_w in the high-linear-velocity recording are referred to as P_{eh} and P_{wh} , respectively.

In FIG.2, a recording power is 13.0 mW and the numbers of times of recording is 1 and 1,000. The 3T-land-jitter is decreased as a ratio P_{e1}/P_{w1} is decreased for both the first recording and the one thousandth recording. Accordingly, the ratio P_{e1}/P_{w1} in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording is rendered to be smaller than the ratio P_{eh}/P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity (2x, 4x) recording. That is, the ratios P_{e1}/P_{w1} and P_{eh}/P_{wh} are determined so that the following relationship is satisfied.

$$P_{e1}/P_{w1} < P_{eh}/P_{wh}$$

Preferably, the ratio P_{el}/P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording is less than 0.9 times the ratio P_{eh}/P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity (2x, 4x) recording. That is, it is preferable that the following
5 relationship be satisfied.

$$P_{el}/P_{wl} = A \times (P_{eh}/P_{wh})$$
$$(A \leq 0.90)$$

More preferably, the ratio P_{el}/P_{wl} is equal to or less than 0.85 times the ratio P_{eh}/P_{wh} ($A \leq 0.85$).

10 When stability in an overwrite characteristic up to 10 times is considered, the ratio P_{el}/P_{wl} is preferably equal to or less than 0.80 times the ratio P_{eh}/P_{wh} ($A \leq 0.80$). FIG.3 is a graph showing a relationship between the number of times of an overwrite
15 and the 3T-land-jitter in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording. Apparent from FIG.3, if the ratio P_{el}/P_{wl} is set to a value equal to or less than 0.4 (equal to or less than 0.8 times the ratio P_{eh}/P_{wh}), a stable signal characteristic can be obtained up to about 10 times of
20 an overwrite.

On the other hand, if the ratio of the erasing power P_e to the recording power P_w is too small, a thermal energy caused by the erasing power P_e cannot reach energy required for melting the material of the
25 recording layer. Accordingly, erasure of a recorded

signal is incomplete. As a result, the 3T-land-jitter after an overwrite is increased. Thus, it is preferable that the ratio P_{el}/P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity recording be equal to or greater than 0.45 times the ratio P_{eh}/P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity (2x, 4X) recording. That is, it is preferable that the following ratio be satisfied.

$$P_{el}/P_{wl} = A \times (P_{eh}/P_{wh})$$

$$(A \geq 0.45)$$

10 More preferably, the ratio P_{el}/P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording is equal to or greater than 0.5 times the ratio P_{eh}/P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity (2x, 4X) recording ($A \geq 0.5$).

As a method for improving a signal characteristic of a first recording, a method for increasing an effect of rapid cooling by increasing the recording power is known. However, since an excessive amount of heat is provided to the recording layer, a local change in a composition of the recording layer may occur while recording and erasure are repeated. This may create a risk of deteriorating an overwrite characteristic. In the optical recording method according to the present invention, since a thermal energy more than an optimum recording power is not applied to the recording layer, as mentioned above, the

15
20
25

overwrite characteristic is prevented from being deteriorated.

FIG.4 is a graph showing a relationship between an Asymmetry and a 3T-land-jitter in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording. The Asymmetry is defined by the above-mentioned conventional standard. FIG.5 is a chart for explaining the Asymmetry. The Asymmetry is a value that corresponds to an offset of a middle value of a 3T amplitude of a reproduction signal from a middle value of an 11T amplitude. The Asymmetry (Asym) is represented by the following equation.

$$\text{Asym} = [(3T_R + 3T_L)/2 - (11T_R + 11T_L)/2] \div (11T_R + 11T_L)$$

In FIG.4, the Asymmetry was controlled by varying the ratio P_e/P_w which is the ratio of the erasing power P_e to the recording power P_w and varying the shape of a laser beam spot. As shown in FIG.4, values of the 3T-land-jitter for the first recording and one thousandth recording were decreased as the Asymmetry was decreased. The Asymmetry (Asym1) in the low-linear-velocity recording when the 3T-land-jitter was below 30 ns was

-2.5. It should be noted that the Asymmetry in the low-linear-velocity recording is referred to as Asym1, and

the asymmetry in the high-linear-velocity recording is referred to as Asymh. A preferred Asym1 is smaller than the Asymh in the high-linear-velocity (2x, 4x) recording. Considering allowable manufacturing tolerances, the

5 Asym1 is preferably be equal to or less than -3 (Asym1 \leq -3). More preferably, the Asym1 is equal to or less than -4. According to the present invention, the overwrite characteristic at a one-thousandth low-linear-velocity recording shows a 3T-land-jitter of less than

10 30 ns. Accordingly, the signal characteristic can be improved by controlling the Asymmetry. It should be noted that, as a method for controlling the Asymmetry, there are various methods including a variation in the shape of the recording mark, the shape of the beam spot

15 or the shape of pulses in the recording strategy.

FIG.6 is a graph showing a relationship between a difference ($P_w - P_e$) and a 3T-land-jitter in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording and high-linear-velocity (2x, 4x) recordings. The recording power was

20 10 to 16 mW. The ratio P_e/P_w was 0.5. The value of the difference ($P_w - P_e$) at which the 3T-land-jitter is equal to or less than 30 ns in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording is greater than that of the high-linear-velocity (2x, 4x) recording. That is, the difference

25 ($P_{w1} - P_{e1}$) in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording is

preferably greater than the difference $(P_{wh} - P_{eh})$ in the high-linear-velocity (2X, 4x) recording as represented by the following relationship.

$$(P_{wl} - P_{el}) > (P_{wh} - P_{eh})$$

- 5 More preferably, the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ is equal to or greater than 1.1 times the difference $(P_{wh} - P_{eh})$ as represented by the following relationship.

$$(P_{wl} - P_{el}) = B \times (P_{wh} - P_{eh})$$

$$(B \geq 1.1)$$

- 10 Most preferably, the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ is equal to or greater than 1.2 times the difference $(P_{wh} - P_{eh})$.

On the other hand, a value of the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ is preferably equal to or greater than 7.2 mW ($(P_{wl} - P_{el}) \geq 7.2 \text{ mW}$). More preferably, the value
15 of the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ is equal to or greater than 7.8 mW. Most preferably, the value of the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ is equal to or greater than 8.1 mW. The difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ in the low-linear-velocity recording has only a small dependency on the
20 value of the ratio P_{el}/P_{wl} . Accordingly, the optical recording method according to the present invention can be applied by considering only the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ without considering a value of the ratio P_{el}/P_{wl} .

FIG. 7A is an illustration for explaining the
25 recording strategy in the low-linear-velocity (1x)

recording. The strategy indicated by solid lines is the same as that indicated in FIG.1. In FIG.7A, a strategy according the optical recording method of the present invention is indicated by dashed lines. The feature of
5 the recording strategy according to the optical recording method of the present invention is a residual heat adjusting power P_i being provided immediately before a front pulse in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording, the residual heat adjusting power P_i being
10 less than an erasing power P_e . It should be noted that FIGS.7B and 7C show variations of the residual heat adjusting pulse shown in FIG.7A. By applying the residual heat adjusting pulse, a residual heat in the vicinity of a start point of a recording mark due to an
15 erasing power P_e can be removed. A preferable value of the residual heat adjusting power P_i was equal to or less than $2/3$ times the erasing power P_e . More preferably, the residual heat adjusting power P_i was equal to or less than $1/2$ times the erasing power P_e .
20 Alternatively, the bias power P_b may be used for the residual heat adjusting power P_i . Additionally, a start point of the residual heat adjusting pulse for applying the residual heat adjusting power P_i was preferably within a $T/2$ range from the start point of the front
25 pulse in a forward direction. More preferably, the

range is $T/4$. A width of the residual heat adjusting pulse was preferably equal to or less than $T/2$. More preferably, the width of the residual heat adjusting pulse was equal to or less than $T/4$. Most preferably, the start point and the width of the residual heat adjusting pulse were adjusted according to a length $3T$ to $11T$ of each of the recording marks. As for a method for determining the start point and the width of the residual heat adjusting pulse that are suitable for each recording mark, there are a method for determining by using a length of the recording mark obtained by an Optical Power Control (OPC) and a method for determining by calculating the length of the recording mark by a reflection intensity of a running OPC.

A description will now be given of a specific example of the optical recording method according to the present invention.

The recording layer of the CD-RW to which the optical recording method according to the present invention was applied contained elements Ag, In, Sb, Te and N or O. The composition ratio of the respective elements were $\alpha = 4$, $\beta = 7$, $\gamma = 58$, $\delta = 29$ and $\epsilon = 2$.

A phase-change optical disc (CD-RW) having a layered structure as shown in FIG.8 was produced. The layered structure included a substrate 1 made of

polycarbonate having a thickness of 1.2 mm. The substrate 1 had a groove having a width of 0.5 μm and a depth of 35 nm. A first protective layer 2 having a thickness of 100 nm, a recording layer 3 having a thickness of 30 nm, a second protective layer 4 having a thickness of 30 nm and a reflection and heat releasing layer 5 having a thickness of 100 nm were sequentially formed on the substrate 1 by a sputtering apparatus with a sputtering time of 10 seconds. Then, an over-coat layer 6 having a thickness of 10 μm was formed on the reflection and heat releasing layer 5. Additionally, a hard-coat layer 7 having a thickness of 5 μm was formed on the other side of the substrate 1 by spin coating of an ultraviolet cure resin. The first and second protective layers 2 and 4 were formed by ZnSSiO_2 . The reflection and heat releasing layer 5 was formed by an aluminum alloy.

The thus-formed optical disc was subjected to a crystallization process for the recording layer 3 by using an initialization apparatus having a large-diameter laser diode (LD). The initializing condition was set so that more than 95% of a saturated reflectance was obtained. Thereafter, a print layer 8 was formed on the over-coat layer 6.

The optical recording method according to the

present invention and a conventional linear-velocity (1x) recording were applied to the thus-formed optical disc. Results of such tests are shown in the following tables. An evaluation was performed by recording a random EFM signal and reproducing the recorded random EFM signal. The recording was performed at the linear velocities of 1x, 2x and 4x. The reproduction was performed at the linear velocity 1x. The wavelength of the laser beam was 780 nm and a reproduction power P_r was 1 mW ($P_r = 1 \text{ mW}$).

Table 2

	Rec. Speed	N	Pw	Pe/Pw	A	3T-land-jitter
Ex.1	1x	1	13.1	0.40	0.80	26.1
	1x	1000	13.1	0.40	0.80	32.6
	1x	1	13.1	0.15	0.30	24.3
	1x	10	13.1	0.15	0.30	-NM-
	2x	1	13.3	0.50	-	19.6
	4x	1	13.6	0.50	-	24.0
Comp.1	1x	1	13.1	0.50	1.00	32.0
	1x	1000	13.1	0.50	1.00	34.8

N ... number of times of an overwrite

-NM- ... not measurable

$P_{el}/P_{wl} = A \times (P_{eh}/P_{wh})$

As shown in Table 2, when the ratio P_{el}/P_{wl} of the erasing power to the recording power in the 1x recording was rendered to be 0.8 times the ratio P_{eh}/P_{wh} of the erasing power to the recording power in the 2x/4x recording, the 3T-land-jitter at the first recording was able to be reduced from 32.6 (Comp.1) to 26.1 (Ex.1).

Thus, it was recognized that a good signal characteristic was obtained. Additionally, the 3T-land-jitter at the one thousandth recording for the conventional recording method (Comp.1) was reduced from 34.8 to 32.6. Thus, it was recognized that the overwrite characteristic can be also improved. When the ratio P_{el}/P_{w1} was reduced to 0.15, the 3T-land-jitter at the first recording was good. However, it was impossible to measure the 3T-land-jitter after an overwrite was performed ten times.

Table 3

	Rec. Speed	N	Pw	Pe/Pw	Beam Shape	Asym	3T-land-jitter
Ex. 2	1x	1	13.1	0.4	R	-5.6	24.9
	1x	1	13.1	0.4	G	-4.8	26.1
	1x	1	13.1	0.5	R	-2.4	28.6
	2x	1	13.3	0.5	G	-2.3	19.6
	4x	1	13.6	0.5	G	-1.0	24.0
Comp. 2	1x	1	13.1	0.5	G	-0.9	32.0

N ... number of times of an overwrite
R ... longitudinal direction of beam spot extends in a radial direction of disc
G ... longitudinal direction of beam spot extends in a direction of groove of disc

As shown in Table 3, the 3T-land-jitter was reduced from 32.0 (Comp.2) to 28.6 when the shape of the laser beam spot was changed from an oval having the longer axis extending in a direction of the groove of the optical disc to an oval having the longer axis extending in a radial direction of the optical disc and

when the Asymmetry (Asym1) in the 1x recording was reduced to -2.4 which is smaller than the Asymmetry (Asymh) in the 2x/4x recording. Thus, it was recognized that a good signal was obtained. Additionally, when the
5 Asymmetry in the 1x recording was reduced to -5.6 by reducing the ratio P_e/P_w to 0.4, the 3T-land-jitter was further reduced to 24.9 which resulted in a further improved signal being obtained.

Table 4

	Rec. Speed	N	Pw	P_e/P_w	Pw-Pe	3T-land-jitter
Ex.3	1x	1	13.1	0.40	7.9	26.1
	1x	1	14.4	0.50	7.2	26.8
	2x	1	13.3	0.50	6.7	19.6
	4x	1	13.6	0.50	6.8	24.0
Comp.3	1x	1	13.1	0.50	6.6	32.0
	1x	1	13.1	0.57	5.6	34.8

10

N ... number of times of an overwrite

As shown in Table 4, the difference ($P_w - P_e$) in the 1x recording was increased to 7.2 mW, which is greater than that in the 2x/4x recording, by
15 increasing the recording power P_w from 13.1 mW to 14.4 mW. As a result, the 3T-land-jitter was reduced from 32.0 (Comp.3) to 26.8 which resulted in a good signal characteristic. Additionally, the ratio P_e/P_w in the 1x recording was reduced to 0.4 so as to increase the
20 difference ($P_w - P_e$) to 7.9 mW. As a result, the 3T-

land jitter was reduced from 32.0 (Comp.3) to 26.1.
This indicates that a good signal characteristic can be
obtained by not only reducing the difference (Pwl - Pel)
in the low-linear-velocity (1x) recording but also by
5 increasing the difference (Pwl - Pel) in the high-
linear-velocity (2x/4x) recording. Additionally, as
indicated in the lower line of the Comp.3, it was
recognized that the 3T-land-jitter was increased from
32.0 to 34.8 by reducing the difference (Pwh - Peh) from
10 6.6 to 5.6.

Table 5

	Rec. Speed	N	Pw	Pe/Pw	Strategy	3T-land- jitter
Ex. 4	1x	1	13.1	0.50	C1	24.0
	1x	1	13.1	0.50	C2	22.0
	2x	1	13.3	0.50	B	19.6
	4x	1	13.6	0.50	B	24.0
Comp. 4	1x	1	13.1	0.50	A	32.0

N ... number of times of an overwrite

In the column of Strategy in the above Table 5,
15 the letters A, B, C1 and C2 represent recording
strategies as follows.

A ... 1x recording strategy specified in the
conventional Standard.

B ... 2x/4x recording strategy specified in the
20 conventional Standard.

C1 ... recording strategy according to the present

invention in which:

residual heat adjusting power $P_i = P_e/2$;

a start point of the residual heat adjusting pulse precedes $T/4$ from the front pulse; and

5 a width of the residual heat adjusting pulse is $T/4$.

C2 ... recording strategy according to the present invention in which:

residual heat adjusting power $P_i = P_b$ (1 mW);

10 a start point of the residual heat adjusting pulse precedes $T/4$ from the front pulse; and

a width of the residual heat adjusting pulse is $T/4$.

As shown in the Table 5, the 3T-land-jitter
15 was reduced from 32.0, which was obtained according to the recording strategy specified by the conventional standard in the 1x recording, to 24.0 when the signal was recorded by using the recording strategy C1 according to the present invention. Additionally, the
20 3T-land-jitter was reduced to 22.0 when the signal was recorded by using the recording strategy C2 in which the residual heat adjusting power P_i was reduced to the bias power P_b .

As mentioned above, an optical recording
25 apparatus which records a signal on a phase-change

multi-speed optical recording medium in a low-linear-velocity recording can be provided by using an optical recording method according to the present invention.

5 The present invention is not limited to the specifically disclosed embodiments, and variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

The present application is based on the Japanese priority application No.10-263301 filed on
10 September 17, 1998, entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

15

20

25

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

5

1. An optical recording method for recording information on a phase-change optical recording medium which is recordable at a low-linear-velocity and a high-linear-velocity greater than the low-linear-velocity.

10 the optical recording method comprising the steps of:

determining a ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) of an erasing power P_{el} to a recording power P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity recording and a ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) of an erasing power P_{eh} to a recording power P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity recording so that the ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) and the ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) satisfy the relationship $\{(P_{el}/P_{wl}) < (P_{eh}/P_{wh})\}$; and

recording information on the phase-change optical recording medium and/or erasing information recorded on the phase-change optical recording medium by causing a change of phase in a recording layer of the phase-change optical recording medium by projecting a light beam onto the phase-change optical recording medium according to the recording power and the erasing power determined in the determining step.

20

25

2. The optical recording method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the determining step includes the step of determining the erasing power P_{el} and the recording power P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity recording and the
5 erasing power P_{eh} and the recording power P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity recording so that the ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) and the ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) satisfy the relationship $\{(P_{el}/P_{wl}) = A \times (P_{eh}/P_{wh})\}$, where $A \leq 0.9$.

10

3. The optical recording method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the determining step includes the step
15 of determining the erasing power P_{el} and the recording power P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity recording and the erasing power P_{eh} and the recording power P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity recording so that the ratio (P_{el}/P_{wl}) and the ratio (P_{eh}/P_{wh}) satisfy the
20 relationship $\{(P_{el}/P_{wl}) = B \times (P_{eh}/P_{wh})\}$, where $B \geq 0.45$.

25

4. The optical recording method as claimed in claim 1, further including the step of setting an Asymmetry (Asym) in the low-linear-velocity recording and in the high-linear-velocity recording so that the
5 Asymmetry (Asym_l) in the low-linear-velocity recording and the Asymmetry (Asym_h) in the high-linear-velocity recording satisfy the relationship (Asym_l < Asym_h), where the Asymmetry (Asym) is a characteristic value defined by the following equation;

10
$$\text{Asym} = [(3T_h + 3T_l)/2 - (11T_h + 11T_l)/2] + (11T_h + 11T_l)$$
 where 3T_h is a maximum value of an amplitude of a reproduction signal obtained from a shortest recording mark, 3T_l is a minimum value of an amplitude of the reproduction signal obtained from the shortest recording
15 mark, 11T_h is a maximum value of an amplitude of a reproduction signal obtained from a longest recording mark, 11T_l is a minimum value of an amplitude of the reproduction signal obtained from the longest recording mark.

20

5. The optical recording method as claimed in
25 claim 1, further including the step of setting an

Asymmetry (Asym) in the low-linear-velocity recording so that the Asymmetry (Asym1) in the low-linear-velocity recording satisfies the relationship $(Asym1 \leq -3.0)$, where the Asymmetry (Asym) is a characteristic value
5 defined by the following equation;

$$Asym = [(3T_H + 3T_L)/2 - (11T_H + 11T_L)/2] + (11T_H + 11T_L)$$

where $3T_H$ is a maximum value of an amplitude of a reproduction signal obtained from a shortest recording mark, $3T_L$ is a minimum value of an amplitude of the
10 reproduction signal obtained from the shortest recording mark, $11T_H$ is a maximum value of an amplitude of a reproduction signal obtained from a longest recording mark, $11T_L$ is a minimum value of an amplitude of the
15 reproduction signal obtained from the longest recording mark.

20 6. The optical recording method as claimed in claim 1, further including the step of further determining the erasing power P_{el} and the recording power P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity recording and the erasing power P_{eh} and the recording power P_{wh} in the
25 high-linear-velocity recording so that a difference (P_{wl}

- P_{el}) and a difference $(P_{wh} - P_{eh})$ satisfy the relationship $\{(P_{wl} - P_{el}) > (P_{wh} - P_{eh})\}$.

5

7. The optical recording method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the step of further determining includes the step of determining the erasing power P_{el} and the recording power P_{wl} in the low-linear-velocity recording and the erasing power P_{eh} and the recording power P_{wh} in the high-linear-velocity recording so that the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ and the difference $(P_{wh} - P_{eh})$ satisfy the relationship $\{(P_{wl} - P_{el}) = C \times (P_{wh} - P_{eh})\}$, where $C \geq 1.1$.

20

8. The optical recording method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the step of further determining includes the step of setting the difference $(P_{wl} - P_{el})$ to be equal to or greater than 7.2 mW.

25

9. The optical recording method as claimed in claim 1, further including the step of providing a residual heat adjusting pulse for applying a residual heat adjusting power smaller than the erasing power P_{el} in the low-linear-velocity recording, the residual heat adjusting pulse preceding a front pulse according to a recording strategy for applying the recording power P_{wl} so as to record a recording mark.

10

10. The optical recording method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a recording layer of said phase-change optical recording medium contains elements Ag, In, Sb, Te and N or O, and respective composition ratios α , β , γ , δ and ϵ of the elements satisfy the following relationships;

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \alpha \leq 6, \quad 3 \leq \beta \leq 15, \quad 50 \leq \gamma \leq 65, \\ 20 \leq \delta \leq 35, \quad 0 \leq \epsilon \leq 10 \\ \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \epsilon \leq 100. \end{aligned}$$

25

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.